

THIS OFFER WITHDRAWN
August 31.

ONLY FOUR WEEKS LONGER.
TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
For New Subscribers Only.

Only 25 Cents
FOR THREE MONTHS.
Canvass Your Neighborhood.

A COPY FREE
to any New Subscriber who sends
4 New Three Months' Subscribers,
at 25 cents each.

FOR 14 MONTHS.
No Renewals

Will be received for less time than
14 months, which will be given to
each old subscriber who sends \$1.

New Subscribers
sending \$1 will receive the paper
14 months.

IN CLUBS.
To New or Old Subscribers.
6 Copies, 14 months, \$5.
14 " 14 " \$10.

Six Stories Already Published.
Six Stories More Before Jan. '83.

\$12 WORTH OF STORIES
For Only \$1.

SEND YOUR CLUBS EARLY.
HAVE YOU RENEWED?

Address
THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

A NEW STORY
On Page 7.

HESTER
HEPWORTH;
OR,
WAS SHE A WITCH?

A TALE OF OLD SALEM VILLAGE.
BY KATE TANNATT WOODS.

The author has reproduced the stirring scenes of the deplorable days of "Salem Witchcraft" in Massachusetts with singular fidelity, interweaving them into a plot of thrilling interest, yet no stronger, no higher colored, no more affecting than is justified by the truths of records. Every one who would correctly estimate the dangers of a frenzied, fanatical belief will find faithful illustrations in this very powerful story which will both please and instruct.

Boston Weekly Globe.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1882.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

The Weekly Globe is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1 00; 6 copies for only \$5 00. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents. To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and state. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full. Every notice to discontinue should give the town, county and state to which the paper is being sent. All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered. All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertising 25 cts. per line. About 80 words average a line. Editorial Notices 50 cts. per nonpareil line. Discounts: 5 per cent. on \$100; 10 on \$200.

It is rumored that the Tariff Commission Company will "star" it this summer at the various watering places in the United States.

Representative Butterworth of Ohio continues to represent the "party of moral ideas" notwithstanding ladies were driven from the galleries by his language.

Josh Billings once said: "A reputation once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will always keep its eye on the spot where the crack was." This is probably the reason why so many pairs of eyes are watching Secor Robeson when the naval appropriation bill is under consideration.

The change from a Democratic to a Republican Congress ought to be highly acceptable to the taxpayer. The current expenses of the government have been increased some \$25,000,000 over what they were last year, and nothing pleases the man who pays taxes so much as to know that somebody else gets the benefit of the money he has worked for.

Under a law which has just gone into effect in New York City, police captains and sergeants can accept bail hereafter from persons who are arrested after court hours for offenses less than felonies. This seems to be a very wise provision which might work well in other cities. It is just as well to have a check on the arbitrary arrests of respectable citizens or at least to prevent their detention in the Tombs until morning.

Talk of the cost of royalty to the people of Great Britain! President Arthur draws a salary of \$50,000 a year, and this year's appropriations for his household expenses amount to very nearly \$100,000 more. This is for one small family with no wife to clothe and buy jewelry for. When the poor relatives of the Queen's household are considered, the personal expenses of the English royal family sink into insignificance by the side of the \$150,000 in the Republican American executive household.

General Barrios, the president of Guatemala, told a Philadelphia reporter, apropos of his sightseeing: "I shall have so many improvements to suggest in Guatemala when I return I shall not know where to begin." Enough ugly stories have been told about Barrios, and on such good authority, as to lead to the belief that if he would stop raising bedlam in Guatemala for even a few minutes when he gets home, the people would be profuse in their thanks for the short respite while they catch their breaths.

It is not strange that the Prohibition triumph in Iowa is making the Republicans feel uneasy over the outlook for their party in the future. Their usual majority is 40,000, and about that number of Germans, to say nothing of other foreigners, who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, now that they cannot buy or make their national drink without violating the law, are not apt to be very friendly to the party in power. In catering to the Prohibitionists the Republicans have somewhat overreached themselves.

The most stupendous undertaking of the Republican party in behalf of the Southern negroes was the establishment of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, with its ramifications throughout the South. The colored brother was not considered as able to take care of his little earnings in freedom as he was in slavery, and so the project of a bank was conceived and executed. The plan worked first rate until the sums deposited became in the aggregate too great a temptation for the inherent dishonesty of the Republican officials. Then the various branches withered and the trunk dried up. How much the colored depositors got of their deposits will never be known; ghoulish agents who begged, stole or bought their claims have been the chief beneficiaries of dividends, while from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year have been paid out of the assets to fatten the officials who are ostensibly trying to settle up the affairs of the bank.

There is before Congress a huge petition praying for the appointment of a commission to investigate "the alcoholic liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, public health and general welfare of the people." No one doubts the peculiar ability of many congressmen to sift this subject thoroughly as commissioners, but how would it do to appoint some reformed men who have no affiliation with either of the two political parties? These men can be found holding high positions of trust in the country today. There are those among their ranks who are not temperance fanatics, but, on the contrary, they are quiet, unassuming individuals, well-to-do and highly respected, who do more for the temperance cause in an unostentatious way in one week than some loud-mouthed alleged prohibitionists will accomplish if they are allowed to remain on earth until Gabriel blows his trumpet. Such commissioners as these would at least bring in a report that would be interesting and profitable reading. Of course Congress is then at liberty to act as it sees fit in the premises.

The decision of Judge Haight of the Supreme Court of New York in the cases brought against the Lake Erie & Western and the New York Central & Hudson River railroads for peremptory writs of mandamus to compel the companies to perform their duties as common carriers, etc., has already appeared in our news columns. The judge was obliged to refuse to grant the request of the petitioners because a mandamus cannot issue on the application of the attorney-general to compel a common carrier to discharge his duties. The following extract from the full text of Judge Haight's decision is decidedly refreshing as well as valuable reading: "The conflicts that from time to time arise between capital and labor present the most serious and difficult problem that the government at the present day has to solve.

It is the duty of the court to guard and protect to the utmost every right of the poor man who is compelled to support himself and family by manual labor, and when an opportunity presents, and in a proper case, this court will not be slow to act in his behalf. But in this proceeding it is powerless to aid him. The court has not the power to prescribe a scale of wages. It has not the power to say that he shall work for \$1 70 per day, or that his employer shall pay him \$2 per day. Hitherto the amount of wages to be paid has been left to the parties to determine by contract, express or implied. The power exists at all to change the law in this regard, such power rests in the legislative, and not in the judicial, branch of the government."

FIGHTING AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

There is no gainsaying the fact that in New York State the anti-monopoly movement is to be a potent factor in politics hereafter. Few people are aware of the real strength of the organization, and yet today the secretary of the league says that, to his personal knowledge, there is an independent vote in the Empire State operating outside of the two old parties, "able to do just as much for candidates as those of the Democratic and Republican parties," of more than 150,000. As a matter of fact, the leagues which have been organized throughout all the counties have an enrolled membership of over 100,000. And all the work necessary to achieve this result has been done in two years. The natural query is: "Who has accomplished this?" The answer is, honest men of both the old political parties who had for many years tried in vain to impress upon the minds of the ruling Republicans in the senate, as well as State councils, that the people were tired of being the slaves of monopolies and desired their burdens and oppressions removed. Finding their voices unheeded, these men in the winter of 1880 assembled and resolved that they would form a league which, unlike many other similar organizations, should have a direct influence on politics. The platform they adopted was: "Anti-monopoly; the advocacy, support and defense of the rights of the many as against the privileges of the few; corporations, the creation of the State, and to be controlled by the State; labor and capital allies, not enemies—justice for both."

The Farmers' Alliance, the Grange and other similar bodies, while still maintaining a separate organization, belong to these leagues and have cordially co-operated with them. Besides being increased in numbers this way the league has issued and sent broadcast thousands of documents which have educated the people up to a realization of how they were being oppressed and for whose benefit. For example, the steam, electric and machinery, controlling factors in the industrial and commercial world, were largely monopolized, and that the public was unduly taxed for their use, and that "corporate life had assumed a dangerous and threatening importance which was never contemplated when it was given life."

We thus see in New York today a powerful organization whose leaders were sincere at two years ago, but the very men who laughed at them then will be found cringing before them and asking favors at future elections. It is certainly gratifying to see the men who organized to protect themselves against knavish legislators as they have done in New York. It is the only way whereby they can secure the passage of just laws. The influence that this new political organization will wield at the coming election will be watched and studied with interest.

DOUBLE-SHUFFLE IN EGYPT.

It is extremely difficult at present to form an intelligent opinion on the purposes of Great Britain with regard to the final disposition of the territory of Egypt, assuming the successful suppression of the so-called Arabi's insurrection. When Mr. Gladstone first let Parliament into his confidence, while the "guns of the Invincible and Inflexible were pulverizing the Alexandrian forts, he stated that he was not waging war on Egypt, that his only purpose was to maintain the authority of the Khedive and the suzerainty of the Sultan, both of which were wantonly assailed by a daring rebel. He wanted simply to stamp out the revolt, restore order, protect English subjects and reinstate the recognized authorities. He repeatedly declared that England was not at war with any country and repudiated indignantly the charge of jingoism hurled at him from the ranks of the Radicals and the Irish benches.

Admiral Seymour, who commands her majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, and who conducted the fierce bombardment, it seems, understood the position of his government to be just what Mr. Gladstone said it was in the House of Commons. On July 26, in an official letter to the Khedive, he said: "Regarding the false statements circulated by Arabi Pasha, and those acting under his orders, I think it right to repeat that Great Britain has no intention of conquering Egypt for herself, or of interfering in any way with the religion or liberties of the Egyptians. Her only object is to protect the Khedive and Egyptians against the rebels. Great Britain is determined to suppress the rebellion and restore order. I beg you will warn the soldiers not to obey the rebel commanders. The British government desires to see the Egyptian Arabi Pasha and his accomplices as traitors to their sovereign and enemies of themselves and their country." It would certainly appear from this that England had no desire to acquire territory in Egypt or to do anything more than set up the Khedive in business again as a vassal of the Sublime Porte and a friend of her majesty's government.

But a new light has been shed on the ambition of England, and it discloses, what might have been expected, a purpose on her part not only to secure the safety and neutrality of the canal, but a permanent foothold on Egyptian territory. The Arabi is practically abandoned, and so is the Khedive, except in so far as he becomes a dependant on British control. The London Times, which can always be considered the organ of the government, on the same day that Seymour assured the Khedive of the innocence of Mr. Gladstone's intentions, made this significant announcement: "Neither as sovereign, suzerain, nor under any other title, will the British government recognize the Sultan in Egypt after the responsibilities of sovereignty have been cynically thrown aside in the hour of trial. The Sultan may have amused himself by forming new alliances and complimenting his new allies with decorations, but it remains to be seen what help these sympathizers can or will give the Porte. England, by acting alone, will acquire and assert her right of controlling in future the country she saved."

What benefit of this European concert? What becomes of the professions of the Khedive? Here is a broad, outspoken declaration of England's right to subdue Arabi and then to dispose of Egypt as she may see fit, independently of the feelings of Turkey, or, for that matter, of any other European power. But if anybody wants a chance to come in for a share of the spoils, he is invited to join the pool before it is too late. Here is what the Times said: "Those who object to that prospect have, even at the present eleven months, the opportunity of sharing the labor of the disintegrating voice of the determination of the events; but, if England is left to act alone, the formal engagements she took when the situation was wholly different will be abrogated. We must plainly show to the Sultan and to the powers that we intend to work thoroughly to retain control. When that is done, Mr. Glad-

stone and his colleagues must yield to the compulsion of events. Our commanding naval force and our organized army will ensure the establishment in Egypt of a strong government under English protection, if the ministry does not hesitate entering upon a path which lies straight before it."

The Boston organ of the Gladstone ministry, the Daily Advertiser, is fully as pronounced in its declarations for English supremacy on the Nile. The Thunderer, Jr., is opposed to allowing Turkey to interfere at all. "England," it says, "will enter upon a whole sea of troubles if she allows Turkey to dispatch troops to the Nile, and if she allows any intrigues whatever to shape affairs which ought to be arranged exclusively by British guns." After endorsing the programme of the Times, which it calls patriotic and rational, our neighbor says: "But in order to carry this programme into effect England must not send single ships where whole fleets are required; she must send a whole army corps instead of regiments and detached battalions; she must bring the whole weight of her imperial power to bear upon Egypt, instead of sending companies that recognize Arabi's men as worthy opponents. And unless this is done forthwith England will have to deal as surely with Turkey first as she will have to compromise with France after Cairo has fallen."

The toy lion of Court street keeps up the howl to the end in just the same key. England, it claims, must put down Arabi, capture Egypt and compel the world to accept the result. British interests and British prestige require this course, "which may mean the acceptance to favor brisk campaigns of conquest. As the case stands, the Advertiser thinks, 'it is his duty to overawe the Egyptians, to reduce the Turk and to act with the utmost promptness. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone will render a great service to civilization if he curb the Sultan and mercifully settle the future of Egypt for a century to come.' Thus we see that Mr. Gladstone has been as insincere and as deceitful with the Egyptians and Turks as he has been with the Irish.

A DOMESTIC REVELATION.

It has always been a mystery to many families how their servant girls could dress better than their wives, but a Cincinnati man has accidentally stumbled upon the solution to the problem, and it is now an open secret. He paid his cook \$2 50 per week and she had as fine an assortment of jewelry and dresses as his wife, and the pair had secretly wrestled with the puzzle it suggested, until finally they engaged a new cook. The new girl was honest! What high wages that female ought to receive! As the husband told the story to the Commercial: She had been custom made for me, and she did some marketing, and while gone was accosted by another grocer and offered by him a silk dress if she would give him my trade. Being honest she came straight home and told of it. This set my wife to thinking, and she asked the girl if that was a common practice. 'Oh, yes,' she replied, 'but I never would beat my mistress that way.' The inquiry developed the fact that the servant girls, especially the cooks, who do most of the marketing, 'stand in' with the grocers and meat men, and are certainly cleaned by a glance at the best commissions. When I lived in the city I did my own marketing, but when I moved out on the Hills I arranged with a grocer to supply me, and took a passbook. I gave this to the cook, with directions to always buy the best of everything at that place. The same was done with the butcher. Soon the tea and coffee became unduly to drink, the butter was bad, and the meat, from a place where I always got the best, was tough and almost unfit for use. My wife complained, and she said that the grocer was cheating her, and she did not know how to get the best of everything. We accordingly withdrew our patronage from our old places, and the change was immediately apparent, for everything appeared on the table in first-class condition. How did I account for it? Why, simply this way: The girl had been hired by the other grocer and butcher, by a percentage of what she purchased, to spoil the tea and coffee and to get inferior meat and butter, and to keep on leaving them, and she carried out the terms of the contract. We came to notice that whenever we changed cooks we likewise changed grocers and butchers, until we employed the honest one who 'put us on to it.'"

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

The simple act of writing or speaking of what one sees does not raise one above another admirer of nature. Often—perhaps generally—the man who says the least thinks the most. He who writes a book or a series of essays upon natural beauty, and looks upon as a sincere lover of nature. He may be rich, or he may love money more, and may have used his talent for observation to increase the contents of his pocket-book. While Americans are not wholly a money-getting people, the love of nature is too often cramped or diverted from its inclinations by an ambition to dwell in luxury at home or to shine in society. American women, particularly, are less given to out-of-door pursuits than those of nearly all other nations. The open-air pursuits for men are constantly increasing—some of them mean a very material addition to the list of exercises, which develop the physical powers, and promote a succession of a healthy, buoyant race. There is less danger now of effeminacy among American youth than there was a half-century ago. It would be a good thing if the same could be said of their female coequals. Small feet, slight figures, slender hands, and face without natural color, are fashionable, and are produced by fashionable but unnatural means. They bring with them indolent eyes, flabby muscles, weak constitutions, and early decay. The question has been often asked: "Why do American women fail so early?" It has been almost as frequently answered: "Because of want of judicious physical training in youth." The answer, though in the main correct, has had but little influence in bringing about a change for the better. Either the lesson is not heeded, or the demands of life or society prevent its consideration. It is time for a rebellion.

ARTHUR AS A POLITICIAN.

All is not lovely in the national Stewart camp. As if the Half-Breed revolt in various forms were not enough to distract the hearts of the dominant faction of the so-called Republican party, there are murmurs of discontent and angry remonstrance among the Stalwarts themselves an account of President Arthur's course towards the members of the discomfited faction. Mr. Arthur recently did a very singular thing. He caused to be issued from the White House a set of tables showing the number of removals from office he had made. To the surprise of the Stalwarts this number was quite small. To surprise was added a suspicion of attempted conciliation, and indignation was added, the whole followed quickly by charges of efforts on the President's part to placate the enemy within the Republican camp. It was loudly proclaimed that Mr. Arthur could not be what he is today without the Stalwarts, and that the Half-Breeds were using all the power they could get to deprive him of that which he has.

Both the Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds are quite sure that this matter is more freely talked of than in the papers. It is looked upon as a matter on the part of the President and one which cannot work anything but evil. The temper of the Half-Breed element is too well known to entertain a thought of reconciliation, and placation is equally impossible except it be accomplished by a complete surrender of all power by the Stalwarts. This is the belief among the latter, and it must be admitted that there is a good foundation in fact for it. The publication of the list of removals has awakened this feeling to a jealous existence and instigated the inquiry of how long this order of things is to be continued. The Stalwarts believe, first, in themselves; secondly, in the Republican party. The Stalwarts, in their own opinion, are the Republican party. Ergo, the Stalwarts have but one faith-

Americans love natural surroundings fully as much as did Henry D. Thoreau; and their loves, duties and ambitions confeder, and their praise is but the expression of other hearts that beat as warmly as his did; his language, that of other tongues which are mute only through lack of opportunity. As a people, Americans love nature. For a time it seemed as if the residents in the older States would abandon field sports for the more sordid pursuits of money-making; but that time has passed. That which is wanted in addition, however, is more varied out-of-door exercises for women; and he who can institute games or entertainments which will bring them into frequent and regular contact with the influence of exercise in the pure air will accomplish a needed reformation, and win for himself the thanks of succeeding generations.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

It is creditable to Ireland that her people are taking hold of the question of home manufactures in a vigorous manner in spite of the troubled times in which they exist. The word "exists" is used advisedly, because the peasants cannot be said to be "living," in the true sense of that term. It is certainly to be hoped that this industrial movement will grow, because it can be made to vastly inure to the material prosperity of the country. While Ireland is not a coal or ore-producing land, it has superb water-power facilities, and it is said by those who are familiar with the subject that they can be utilized for manufacturing purposes very cheaply. It transpires that manufactures are mostly needed now in the eastern, western and southern parts of the island. In the northern part the making of linen goods is already a profitable business. In the other sections mentioned, however, as a writer in Donahue's Magazine shows, such goods as tweeds, plaid, black cloths, friezes, corbels, blankets, costumes, winseys, cowboys, alpaca, dresses, corsets, muslins, shawls, flannel, shirtings, gray and white calicoes, carpets, woollen yarns, woollen and cotton handkerchiefs, shawls, hats, etc., can be easily manufactured. Such goods would not only sell well in Ireland, but there is no doubt that numerous dealers in America would order consignments of them. Ireland could thus compete, and no doubt very successfully, with the English and Scotch manufacturers. The writer referred to suggests that a company be started in Congress, the "Irish Industrial Manufacturers' Company," with a capital of £1,000,000, in so many shares of £1 each; one-fourth to be paid in allotments, and the balance as may be required, as the greater part will not be wanted till such time as the works are built and ready to begin business. Then works or factories could be started in such towns as Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Limerick. This plan is one of several similar feasible ones which might be adopted, and Irish-Americans—Irish-Americans, every sympathizer with Ireland would rejoice to see an industrial movement of this character well organized and in operation. It certainly would bear good fruit.

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH EGYPT.

How disastrous the Egyptian war may prove to England in a commercial point of view may be easily gathered by a glance at the amount of commerce between the two disputing countries. No one can gainsay that of late years European capitalists have given a great impetus to Egypt's commerce, and it is said that the crops since 1860 have nearly trebled. An immense area of waste land has been reclaimed and cultivated. Improved cotton ginning factories and steam presses have been erected, and cotton has been sent to the market in a fine condition. The gathered crops are now largely exported to England. The native power can neither continue his cultivation nor pay his taxes, and thousands of native work-people are threatened with starvation. The total value of the cotton-seed crop is now nearly £2,000,000, of which 90 per cent. is exported to England. The stoppage of this export would seriously affect English crushers and their workmen, and particularly agriculturists who use the oil seeds for feeding cattle.

The English soap-boilers would likewise be affected by the non-production of some 50,000 tons of oil annually yielded from the same source. At a moderate estimate the corn exports from Egypt, consisting chiefly of wheat and beans, are about 1,000,000 quarters annually, valued at £1,750,000—about 70 per cent. or 75 per cent. of which goes to England. Of sugar, some 30,000 tons are produced, valued at \$600,000. Of wool, ivory, gum, etc., the exports may be taken at \$500,000, nearly all of which is sent to England. Her imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods, machinery, coal, etc., the total being from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000, of which England contributes four-fifths. But by far the largest and most important article of export from Egypt is that of cotton. This crop about twenty years ago was hardly a third of its present amount. The average crop is now about 280,000,000 pounds weight, valued at £9,000,000 sterling, of which two-thirds goes to England. In the Bolton district alone some 5,000,000 spindles are employed on this staple, and 20,000 hands occupied in working 2,000,000 spindles. The British cotton trade, even excluding Scotland, fully 25,000 work-people, whose earnings amount to £1 per week each, would be affected by the stoppage of the supply of Egyptian cotton. Besides all this England also finds her exports of cotton goods to Egypt threatened with annihilation, to say nothing of her vast merchant and marine trade. It will be a decidedly expensive contest for John Bull.

REMARK OF A BACK BAY YOUNG LADY TO HER SISTER.

"If Herbert Spencer—I wonder who he is—is coming over here from Europe we must read up all we can about him, so as to outshine those conceited girls across the way at Mrs. J. next year's circle. They will never think of the trick."

A Reno, Nevada, man has fought off consumption for thirty years by wearing a silver tube, which passes between the ribs into the lungs, thereby discharging bad matter which accumulates from time to time.

A contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, who is making a tour of the Southern States, writes: "The negroes are being educated more rapidly in large portions of the South than are the whites. The negroes are more intelligent and greater efforts are made in behalf of the negroes than for the class of white people. The negro has the advantage of being in the world's eye and mind. He is somewhat picturesque, and occupies a position of historic interest. He has powerful friends. The poor whites have no friends; there is no picturesque, no historic interest connected with their situation."

The plantation where crop ought to soon change the face of flour.

Brother Gardner shrewdly observes that "One great cause of so much unhappiness arises from de facit sartin people want to know all about sartin other people."

Ex-Governor Marcy of New York once said a good thing in regard to the possession of riches, which is worth remembering. "To be rich," he remarked, "requires only a satisfactory command of mind. One man may be rich with \$100, while another in the possession of millions may think himself poor, and if necessities of life are enjoyed by each it is evident that the man who is best satisfied with his possessions is the richest."

The largest telescope in the world is being constructed for the observatory in Pulkovo, Russia. It will be forty-five feet long and the diameter of the object glass thirty inches. It

is estimated that this new lens will practically bring the moon within a distance of thirty-eight leagues from the earth.

The great iron viaduct for the track of the Erie railway, south of the town of Monticello, in Arkansas, is 321 feet high and 800 feet long.

According to some of the English papers Arabi Pasha has been figuring on the London Stock Exchange as a "bear." He has been speculating in Egyptian stocks, and, judging by some of the commissions he had paid, has turned a pretty penny by his combination of finance and rebellion.

A large percentage of Congressmen are now drawing pay, but they are not in Washington. This is a way of not doing business which should be discouraged. "No work, no pay," should apply to a Congressman as well as to one of his constituents.

A Montreal woman, who is now 87 years of age, has been for sixty years a lawbreaker in that city, and it is estimated that she has appeared before the Police Court fully 300 times. She has passed through all the declining grades of vice, and was the other day sent to jail for being drunk.

Of Benjamin Webster, the deceased English actor, it is related that one day he was at the point of death. Two of his old friends had come to see the last of him. The end, they thought, had come, so they reverently covered his face with a sheet, and went down-stairs to console themselves and discuss his character. They found out his whiskey and cigars, and had a drink down to make a night of it under the dead man's feet. When suddenly the door opened. There stood Benjamin Webster, with his winding sheet. "I am not dead yet," chuckled the invincible old man, "but I see you know how to enjoy yourselves."

All the political parties see an "encouraging outlook." After the surprises this fall the refrain will be: "It has turned out just as I predicted."

The railroads have been fighting for a long time over the matter of differential rates. Why not admit that Vanderbilt's proposition, which is to let the business men of the country, and not railroad men, settle the whole question? Vanderbilt says he believes in such arbitration.

Memoranda picked up on Washington street: "Send wife \$10 and tell her to make it go as far as possible; write, doctor says she must stay in the country through September; explain how terribly sickly it is here, etc.; need money at 2 o'clock to go to Nantasket; pay billiard and liquor bills, \$40; draw \$75 from bank."

The colored teachers of Louisville pass the same examination as do the white teachers, and do as much work afterward. In consideration of these facts the School Board has at last equalized their salaries, which was the correct thing to do.

The most "toney" style at a wedding now is to present each guest with a piece of the bridal cake in a box shaped like a horseshoe and with a true-lover's knot of white satin ribbon, the ends of which bear the monogram of the bride and groom.

In a London police court the other day a deserted wife complained that her husband had eloped with his mother-in-law. It is not surprising that the affair created a sensation. The man's punishment is assured.

The session of Congress that adjourned August 15, 1876, was the longest one for twenty years. The present one seems to be trying to beat that record.

The Republicans who deplore Robeson as a party misfortune and demand his suppression will have a chance at the fall elections to prove their sincerity. In the first district of Maine, for example, they will have an excellent opportunity to strike a blow at his leadership. Congressman Reed, Robeson's tool and ally, is a candidate for re-election.—[New York Sun.]

It is curious that many of the rivers mentioned in the river and harbor appropriation bill are found in the States. It is easy, however, for congressmen who desire an election to dignify some creek with the name of a river. Geographers are more conscientious.

Years ago Long John Wentworth, then in Congress, once told a Methodist chaplain of the House: "I'm not going to vote for you again. You give us too much hell fire for your yermans. Now, there's a man at Cincinnati who promises to save the whole of us. He's the man for me. 'Ah, Mr. Wentworth, but he doesn't know you as well as I do or wouldn't undertake to save the half of you.'"

—[Springfield Round Table.]

The Chinese are leaving the Pacific coast for British Columbia. John Bull is welcome to them.

General Grant recently told a friend that "if Blaine ever receives the nomination for president, I shall do all in my power from the day he is nominated until the day of election to show my unflinching opposition to his nomination. The confidence of the American people for such a high position," and he is only one of the several million voters who hold that opinion.

Don't take star.

In anticipation of a visit from the Utah commissioners the Mormons are putting away their extra wives. They can thus make a good showing during an investigation and by and by get in a fresh supply of blooming maidens. Your average polygamist has a long head.

Of the 1231 convicts in the Georgia penitentiary 1114 are negroes; of thirty women among the number but one is white.

Contrabands on ocean freights are apt to advance still more if the complications in the East increase.

The potato crop in Ireland is all right after all, which is good news.

It is rumored that Bob and Charles Ford, the slayers of Jesse James, will enter William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., next year to take a full collegiate course. They had some notion of entering Yale or Harvard, but have given it up. They say Yale and Harvard boys are too tough.—[New York Sun.]

Don't take star.

A New Bedford youth took his girl to a ball recently, and after purchasing his tickets he had twenty-five cents left. Nothing daunted at the state of his finances, when the intermission occurred he took his sweetheart to the supper room, and beckoning to a waiter, said: "One stew; I've had my bureau. All stews move, and never west, nor north, nor south. Every bit of weather in this country is made in the northwestern part of the Rocky Mountains. . . . Experience and observation have shown that one year's mean temperature does not vary from that of another over 6°. . . . Take it all in, Winnipeg or Manitoba shows up the most cold weather in a year."

"I wonder you don't hire your washing done; your husband is well-to-do," said one South End woman to another. "Just wait till your husband runs for office and you will be wiser," was the reply.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

GORHAM, N. H., July 14, 1879.

GENTS—Wherever you are, I don't know; but I think the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it claims to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerfed me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me tremble. I used one bottle, but did not get any better; another did so change my nerves that I now sleep soundly. They ever were used to take both hands to write, but now my good pen writes as fast as I can. Now, if you continue to manufacture honest and good articles as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune for the grand old time, and your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind.

—[New York Sun.]

—[New York Sun.]

JOHNSTON'S RETREAT

The Fierce Grapple Amidst a Thunder Storm. How the Lines at Cassville Were Rendered Untenable. Fighting at New Hope Church—The Federal Octopus Advancing.

Johnston's retreat from Dalton and Resaca was indignantly commented upon in Richmond. Davis knew the strength of both armies, and he could have learned from his quartermaster that Johnston's disheartened army had been reduced to only partial success. He must have known, too, of the desertions and general demoralization, and yet he persevered in Johnston's retreat for river ground. Federal military writers of the highest prominence have commented on the cowardly retreat of Johnston's army. They say that the prisoners come in—half starved, half clothed, homeless and discouraged, and scores of them having neither bayonets, belts, cartridge boxes nor knapsacks. They carried their cartridges in one pocket and their rations in the other. They were the subjects of laughter and ridicule. White Davis and Bragg censured Johnston for retreating. Sherman, Thomas and McPherson had only words of praise for the masterly manner in which he withdrew from the trap set for him.

Whit Johnston was retreating before Sherman he was looking for a spot on which to offer battle. If he could find a field on which his flanks were protected by the lay of the ground, this oblique retreat, which directed the army to the right, would be a fair fight, if not a Confederate victory. The larger Federal army had to separate and move on roads miles apart to follow him, and this might offer the Confederate general opportunity to fall upon the wings. He retreated slowly, his rear guard constantly harassing him, and it was only when he reached Cassville that he halted and swung into line for battle.

The retreat had been full of desertions and demoralization, and hundreds of men had lost or thrown away their muskets and were marching without even a cartridge in the way of equipment. Johnston's army was in a state of confusion, but he meant to fight. The news not only delighted his own army, but the three Federal armies which had been pursuing him. Sherman, Thomas and McPherson were all anxious to result in ending the campaign by using Johnston up. The relative strength of the armies was not in favor of Johnston.

Here is one of the bitter points in the Johnston-Hood controversy. Johnston, General Hood, in his opinion, ought never to have retreated. He should have waited for a fair fight, if not a Confederate victory. The larger Federal army had to separate and move on roads miles apart to follow him, and this might offer the Confederate general opportunity to fall upon the wings. He retreated slowly, his rear guard constantly harassing him, and it was only when he reached Cassville that he halted and swung into line for battle.

The Federal guns had a fair range and a fair aim. The point at issue in the controversy was: Was Johnston's retreat a military error? Johnston's army was in a state of confusion, but he meant to fight. The news not only delighted his own army, but the three Federal armies which had been pursuing him. Sherman, Thomas and McPherson were all anxious to result in ending the campaign by using Johnston up. The relative strength of the armies was not in favor of Johnston.

The assault to be looked for on the morning. The day I went over the grounds at Cassville there were several Confederate soldiers taking observations to settle this disputed point to their satisfaction. Johnston's army was in a state of confusion, but he meant to fight. The news not only delighted his own army, but the three Federal armies which had been pursuing him. Sherman, Thomas and McPherson were all anxious to result in ending the campaign by using Johnston up. The relative strength of the armies was not in favor of Johnston.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The Rich and the Poor of the National Senators. A Decided Majority of the Former—How Wealth Was Earned.

Peculiarities of Sundry Members—The Senatorial Snuff-Box. (Correspondence Philadelphia Record.) "Are there any rich men in Congress?" asked a pretty country roosebud in the Senate reserved gallery yesterday.

Why, certainly," I replied. "Of course," he said, "the sophisticated little ingenuities, 'that they were all politicians—idle beer-drinkers, just a little above the fellows we see about the tavern at home, poor in purse as in character."

Never more mistaken in your life," I said, laughing. "There is a decided majority of them who are politicians, but few of them are poor, and fewer still are idle or drink beer. The majority of them are well-to-do, and the rich men alone would make a quorum. You can see at a glance that they are not ragged or below them."

Were These Gentlemen in Another Place and unknown, that the well-grounded Windom, as he toys with his light gold chain, and the trimly dressed William Smith, as he sits in the Senate snuff-box, do not differ from him by the dainty little pipe in a Vanduyck coloring, broad necktie, over broad white collar and all, who is a member of the same body.

Came Into the Senate Before Daniel Webster or Henry Clay. It was an important factor in politics when Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails and cutting down trees. He was a poor man, but he was a great man.

There are some men in Congress who are rich, and some who are poor. The rich men are the politicians, and the poor men are the idle beer-drinkers. The majority of them are well-to-do, and the rich men alone would make a quorum.

THE DANGER OF WINKING.

How Involuntary Inducement in the Press. Demoralized a Temperance Society. (Milwaukee Sun.) There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

RAMBLES UNDERGROUND.

A Plunge Into the Depths of the Mammoth Cave. Strange Sights Seen Seventeen Miles from Daylight.

Old Matt, the Guide, Who Spent a Lifetime in Darkness. (Correspondence Kansas City Times.) Lit by two small torches, shut in by solid rock in front, to the right, in rear, and by equally solid darkness to the left, within stumbling distance of a hundred feet, many who in vain have sought a bottom to its deeper recesses, have been led to some lower world. I am sitting on a piece of granite at the end of the longest passage in Mammoth cave—the only place in the known world from which a letter could be dated as this is the only place where a letter could be dated.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Why He Stared. (Continued.) "The sermon was long," said Uncle Joe, "a cow can turn around an' look at a man, as most ptyful. De cow nat'rally feels de sympathy ob de human family. But doan fool yersef 'bout de cow. Jes' when yer thinks dat she's grievin' ob de loss ob yer stipe, an' de cow, kinks sideways, an' comes nighly near splittin' de bottom ob de open."

Light, Lighter, Lightest. (Continued.) "Pray what is lighter than a feather?" "That, I think, is the lightest of all," said Uncle Joe. "The lightest of all is the lightest of all."

Bound to Please. (Continued.) "Seben toll, d'is is a good one," said Uncle Joe. "The customer examined the pantaloons, which had been worn quite threadbare, and quietly rejoined: 'I don't think they're last me. They're too thin; they have a hole in the bottom of the leg.'"

Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers! Oh for an iceberg or two to the pole! Oh for a pleasure trip to the pole! Oh for a little oceanic thermometer. Oh, for a big double-barrelled shotgun in a row! To measure the moisture that falls from my brow! Oh, for a pair of boots that were twenty times colder (That's irony red-hot, it was to tell you) Oh, for a turn of its dreared cold shoulder! Oh, what a world, ever across the sea!

A Chance of Policy. (Continued.) Cetewayo, the ex-Zulu King, has sworn off on polygamy. He says that polygamy, when used to make a man a great man, is a bad thing. He says that polygamy is a bad thing.

His Hair Was Cut in Silence. (Continued.) A gentleman from Nevada stepped into a Philadelphia saloon, and he was a very handsome man. He was a very handsome man.

Like a Gun. (Continued.) "You are a little nervous, sir, I perceive. Allow me to tell you that I am a very nervous man. I am a very nervous man."

THE DANGER OF WINKING.

How Involuntary Inducement in the Press. Demoralized a Temperance Society. (Milwaukee Sun.) There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

THE DANGER OF WINKING.

How Involuntary Inducement in the Press. Demoralized a Temperance Society. (Milwaukee Sun.) There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

There is a beautiful young lady in this city, a temperance girl, who has a pair of eyes that sparkle so that a stranger would think she was a beauty. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl. She is a beautiful girl, and she is a temperance girl.

